	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
1	BRS	L1	13532	planar near9 (sensor or detector)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
2	BRS	L2	70	1 and ground near8 plane near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
3	BRS	L3	0	2 and temperature with electric$8 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
4	BRS	L4	2762	ground near8 plane near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
5	BRS	L5	51	4 and temperature with electric$8 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
6	BRS	L6	10	5 and surface near8 area with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
7	BRS	L7	10	5 and surface near8 area same electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
8	BRS	L8	416	4 and heat$4 with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
9	BRS	L9	16	2 and heat$4 with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
10	BRS	L10	74530	ground near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
11	BRS	L11	907	10 and temperature with electric$8 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
12	BRS	L12	1815	10 and temperature same electric$8 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
13	BRS	L13	476	11 and heat$4 with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
14	BRS	L14	874	12 and heat$4 with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
15	BRS	L15	88225	ground with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
16	BRS	L16	1036	15 and temperature with electric$8 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
17	BRS	L17	2143	15 and temperature same electric$8 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
18	BRS	L18	10864	15 and heat$4 with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
19	BRS	L19	1036	16 and temperature same electric$8 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
20	BRS	L20	160	16 and surface near8 area same electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
21	BRS	L21	160	16 and surface near8 area same electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
22	BRS	L22	107	16 and surface near8 area with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
23	BRS	L23	35405	15 and (ground or power) near8 (terminal or lead or contact)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
24	BRS	L24	226	8 and (ground or power) near8 (terminal or lead or contact)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
25	BRS	L25	495	1 and electrical near8 resistance near8 (measur$5 or detect$5 or sens$5 or monitor$5)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
26	BRS	L26	2	24 and electrical near8 resistance near8 (measur$5 or detect$5 or sens$5 or monitor$5)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
27	BRS	L27	11	2 and temperature near8 (measur$5 or detect$5 or sens$5 or monitor$5) with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
28	BRS	L28	27	2 and temperature near8 (measur$5 or detect$5 or sens$5 or monitor$5) same electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
29	BRS	L29	1605	15 and temperature near8 (measur$5 or detect$5 or sens$5 or monitor$5) with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
30	BRS	L30	3174	15 and temperature near8 (measur$5 or detect$5 or sens$5 or monitor$5) same electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
31	BRS	L31	555	29 and capacitor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
32	BRS	L32	1248	30 and capacitor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
33	BRS	L33	513	15 and ac near8 signal near8 source	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
34	BRS	L34	1	2 and ac near8 signal near8 source	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
35	BRS	L35	6	2 and ac near8 signal	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
1	BRS	L1	39128	oxygen near8 (sensor or detector)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
2	BRS	L2	28	1 and ground near8 plane near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
3	BRS	L3	0	2 and temperature with electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
4	BRS	L4	2	2 and temperature same electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
5	BRS	L5	492	1 and ground near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
6	BRS	L6	29	5 and temperature with electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
7	BRS	L7	45012	oxygen with (sensor or detector)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
8	BRS	L8	35	7 and ground near8 plane near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
9	BRS	L9	0	8 and temperature with electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
10	BRS	L10	2	8 and temperature same electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
11	BRS	L11	12932	planar near8 (sensor or detector)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
12	BRS	L12	68	11 and ground near8 plane near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
13	BRS	L13	0	12 and temperature with electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
14	BRS	L14	0	12 and temperature same electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
15	IS&R	L15	4306	((422/83,98,82.01,82.02,82.04) or (436/136) or (204/425,426,431)).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT
16	BRS	L16	8	15 and ground near8 plane near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
17	BRS	L17	170	15 and ground near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
18	BRS	L18	8	17 and temperature with electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
19	BRS	L19	14	17 and temperature same electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
20	BRS	L20	607	15 and plan$5 near8 (sensor or detector)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
21	BRS	L21	321	15 and planar near8 (sensor or detector)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
22	BRS	L22	16	21 and ground near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
23	BRS	L23	2	22 and surface near8 area with electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
24	BRS	L24	455	15 and temperature same electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
25	BRS	L25	280	15 and temperature with electric$4 near8 resist$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
1	BRS	L1	17099	planar with (detector or sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
2	BRS	L2	71	1 and pump near8 cell same reference near8 cell	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
3	BRS	L3	4	2 and ground near8 plane near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs
4	BRS	L4	1	3 and (insulation or isolation)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
5	BRS	L5	7	2 and ground near8 electrode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
6	BRS	L6	1	5 and (insulation or isolation)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

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 NEWS 17  FEB 26  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000
                  to 300,000 in multiple databases
 NEWS 18  MAR 15  WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format
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                  patents
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FILE 'INSPEC' ENTERED AT 15:01:12 ON 08 JUN 2007
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=> s planar (8w) oxygen (8w) (sens? or detect? or measur? or monitor?)
2 FILES SEARCHED...
L1 96 PLANAR (8W) OXYGEN (8W) (SENS? OR DETECT? OR MEASUR? OR MONITOR?
)

=> s l1 and ground (8w) plane (8w) electrode
L2 1 L1 AND GROUND (8W) PLANE (8W) ELECTRODE

=> display l2 1 ibib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:488675 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:45962
TITLE: Planar oxygen sensor and a method for measuring its temperature
INVENTOR(S): Chen, David Kwo-shyong; Wallace, David P.; Wang, Da Yu; Symons, Walter T.; Kikichi, Paul C.; Lin, Yingije; Thrun, Lora B.; Shost, Mark A.; Ralph, Joseph G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Delphi Technologies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
EP 1321764	A1	20030625	EP 2002-79941		20021127
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK					
US 2003119196	A1	20030626	US 2001-29049		20011220
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-29049	A	20011220

AB A planar oxygen sensor having a pump cell, a

reference cell, a sensor chamber and a heating device, a ground plane electrode including a sensing portion having a 1st sense lead and a 2nd sense lead and a measuring portion having a 1st measuring lead and a 2nd measuring lead, wherein the 1st measuring lead and the 2nd measuring lead have increased surface area relative to said sensing portion such that the resistance between the 1st measuring lead and the 2nd measuring lead is reduced and wherein the 1st measuring lead is disposed so as to be communicated with the 1st sense lead and the 2nd measuring lead is disposed so as to be communicated with the 2nd sense lead. A method for measuring the temperature in a planar oxygen sensor having a pump cell, a reference cell, a sensor chamber, a heating device and a ground plane electrode that includes a sensing portion having a 1st sense lead and a 2nd sense lead and a measuring portion having a 1st measuring lead and a 2nd measuring lead. The method includes obtaining a temperature measurement device, communicating the temperature measurement device with the 1st measuring lead and the 2nd measuring lead, operating the planar oxygen sensor so as to cause the heating device to heat the planar oxygen sensor, and measuring the resistance between the 1st measuring lead and the 2nd measuring lead.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

```
=> s l1 and ground (s) electrode
L3            1 L1 AND GROUND (S) ELECTRODE

=> s planar (8w) (sens? or detect? or measur? or monitor?)
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
L4        11930 PLANAR (8W) (SENS? OR DETECT? OR MEASUR? OR MONITOR?)

=> s l4 and heat? (s) ground (8w) electrode
L5            1 L4 AND HEAT? (S) GROUND (8W) ELECTRODE

=> s l4 and temperature (s) electric? (8w) resist? (s) ground (8w) electrode
L6            0 L4 AND TEMPERATURE (S) ELECTRIC? (8W) RESIST? (S) GROUND (8W)
                ELECTRODE

=> s l4 and temperature (s) electric? (8w) resist? (p) ground (8w) electrode
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'RESIST? (P) GROUND'
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'RESIST? (P) GROUND'
L7            0 L4 AND TEMPERATURE (S) ELECTRIC? (8W) RESIST? (P) GROUND (8W)
                ELECTRODE

=> s ground (8w) plane (8w) electrode
L8           91 GROUND (8W) PLANE (8W) ELECTRODE

=> s l8 and temperature (s) electric? (8w) resist? (s) ground (8w) electrode
L9            0 L8 AND TEMPERATURE (S) ELECTRIC? (8W) RESIST? (S) GROUND (8W)
                ELECTRODE

=> s l8 and temperature (s) electric? (8w) resist? (s) electrode
L10           0 L8 AND TEMPERATURE (S) ELECTRIC? (8W) RESIST? (S) ELECTRODE

=> s l8 and heat? (s) electrode
L11           4 L8 AND HEAT? (S) ELECTRODE

=> display l11 1-4 ibib abs

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:488675  CAPLUS
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DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:45962
TITLE: Planar oxygen sensor and a method for measuring its temperature
INVENTOR(S): Chen, David Kwo-shyong; Wallace, David P.; Wang, Da Yu; Symons, Walter T.; Kikichi, Paul C.; Lin, Yingije; Thrun, Lora B.; Shost, Mark A.; Ralph, Joseph G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Delphi Technologies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1321764	A1	20030625	EP 2002-79941	20021127
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2003119196	A1	20030626	US 2001-29049	20011220
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-29049 A	20011220

AB A planar oxygen sensor having a pump cell, a reference cell, a sensor chamber and a heating device, a ground plane electrode including a sensing portion having a 1st sense lead and a 2nd sense lead and a measuring portion having a 1st measuring lead and a 2nd measuring lead, wherein the 1st measuring lead and the 2nd measuring lead have increased surface area relative to said sensing portion such that the resistance between the 1st measuring lead and the 2nd measuring lead is reduced and wherein the 1st measuring lead is disposed so as to be communicated with the 1st sense lead and the 2nd measuring lead is disposed so as to be communicated with the 2nd sense lead. A method for measuring the temperature in a planar oxygen sensor having a pump cell, a reference cell, a sensor chamber, a heating device and a ground plane electrode that includes a sensing portion having a 1st sense lead and a 2nd sense lead and a measuring portion having a 1st measuring lead and a 2nd measuring lead. The method includes obtaining a temperature measurement device, communicating the temperature measurement device with the 1st measuring lead and the 2nd measuring lead, operating the planar oxygen sensor so as to cause the heating device to heat the planar oxygen sensor, and measuring the resistance between the 1st measuring lead and the 2nd measuring lead.
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 4 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2007 EEI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984(1):3822 COMPENDEX
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8401578
; *8411260
TITLE: RELATIONSHIP OF TEMPERATURE PROFILES TO FREQUENCY DURING INTERSTITIAL HYPERTHERMIA.
AUTHOR: Mulligan, Andrew J. (Medical Coll of Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, USA); Panjehpour, Masoud
SOURCE: Med Instrum v 17 n 4 Jul-Aug 1983 p 303-306
SOURCE: Med Instrum v 17 n 4 Jul-Aug 1983 p 303-306
CODEN: MLISBY ISSN: 0090-6689
PUBLICATION YEAR: 1983
LANGUAGE: English
AN 1984(1):3822 COMPENDEX DN 8401578; *8411260
AB Regional hyperthermia is currently being investigated as a potential adjuvant to radiation therapy treatment of malignant disease.Since tumor response is directly related to treatment temperature, thermal distributions within tumors and surrounding normal tissue must be predictable under various conditions.Normal canine muscle was

heated to approximately 42 degree C with radiofrequency current fields over the frequency range of 500 kHz to 300 MHz.With two rows of four interstitially implanted needles acting as electrodes, thermal profiles show that temperature increases occurred between the driving and ground plane electrodes .Temperature increases throughout the tissue were generally greatest at the center of the volume treated; however, the temperature profiles within the tissue were dependent upon selection of generator frequency.Temperature measurements with thermocouples placed within an RF field are difficult at frequencies over 500 kHz.At 500 kHz, induced RF current flow in microthermocouples is low enough to provide sensitive temperature measurement during periods of heating.This observation is significant because it allows treatment temperatures to be measured during the period of heating and subsequent control of heat deposition within the treated volume.15 refs.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 4 INSPEC (C) 2007 IET on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:3440296 INSPEC
DOCUMENT NUMBER: A1989-096658; B1989-058707
TITLE: Design of an interstitial capacitive hyperthermia system operating at 27.12 MHz
AUTHOR: Nadi, M.; (Univ. of Sci., Nancy, France), Marchal, C.; Prieur, G.; Tosser, A.; Mabire, J.P.
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (IEEE Cat. No.88CH2566-8), 1988, p. 1275-6 vol.3 of 4 vol. (xxxiv+xxiii+xix+xix+1937) pp., 5 refs.
Editor(s): Harris, G.; Walker, C.
Price: CH2566-8/88/0000-1275$01.00
Published by: IEEE, New York, NY, USA
Conference: Proceedings of the Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (IEEE Cat. No.88CH2566-8), New Orleans, LA, USA, 4-7 Nov. 1988
Sponsor(s): IEEE
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Conference Article
TREATMENT CODE: Practical
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AN 1989:3440296 INSPEC DN A1989-096658; B1989-058707
AB The authors suggest an alternative interstitial method operating at 27.12 MHz. Physically, the system is essentially capacitive and the heating is induced by the conduction current between the `hot' electrode and the ground plane. Thermographic results obtained with a two-channel homemade apparatus are presented. The simplicity and low cost of the technology, the possibility of tailoring the electrodes to the geometry and the tumor site, and the radial and longitudinal uniformity of the heating represent the major advantages of this method. A commercial prototype with eight electrodes is presented

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 4 INSPEC (C) 2007 IET on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:2156843 INSPEC
DOCUMENT NUMBER: A1984-003604
TITLE: The relationship of temperature profiles to frequency during interstitial hyperthermia
AUTHOR: Milligan, A.J.; (Medical Coll. of Ohio, Toledo, OH, USA), Panjehpour, M.
SOURCE: Medical Instrumentation (July-Aug. 1983), vol.17, no.4, p. 303-6, 15 refs.
CODEN: MLISBY, ISSN: 0735-6757
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
TREATMENT CODE: Experimental
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English

AN 1984:2156843 INSPEC DN A1984-003604

AB Regional hyperthermia is currently being investigated as a potential adjuvant to radiation therapy treatment of malignant disease. Since tumor response is directly related to treatment temperature, thermal distributions within tumors and surrounding normal tissue must be predictable under various conditions. Normal canine muscle was heated to approximately 42°C with radiofrequency current fields over the frequency range of 500 kHa to 300 MHz. With two rows of four interstitially implanted needles acting as electrodes, thermal profiles show that temperature increases occurred between the driving and ground plane electrodes.
Temperature increases throughout the tissue were generally greatest at the center of the volume treated; however, the temperature profiles within the tissue were dependent upon selection of generator frequency. Temperature measurements with thermocouples placed within an RF field are difficult at frequencies over 500 kHz. At 500 kHz, induced RF current flow in microthermocouples is low enough to provide sensitive temperature measurement during periods of heating. This observation is significant because it allows treatment temperatures to be measured during the period of heating and subsequent control of heat deposition within the treated volume

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.56	-1.56

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